

The China Mail.

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號五十月三年八十八百八千一

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

日三初月二年子戊

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, LONDON & GOSNOLD, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Falmouth, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLY, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMERIK PRINCE & CO., 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Road. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports, generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GOSNOLD & GOSNOLD, Melbourne and Sydney. CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, & C.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. BRUNSEN & CO., Malacca. A. DE GRUY, Swatow, Quilon & Co., Amoy, N. MALACCA, Fookien, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, LANS, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANS, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$7,500,000
Reserve Fund, \$3,900,000
Reserve Liability of Pro., \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—HON. JOHN BELL IREY.
O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. G. BRIDGE, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.
Chief Managers.
HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
SHANGHAI.—EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 25, 1888.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
 - 2.—Sums less than \$1. or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
 - 3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on a fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
 - 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
 - 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
 - 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked "On Hongkong Savings Bank Business" is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
 - 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
- For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 1, 1887.

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1887, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION OF BONUS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 1, 1888.

J. D. KILEY, SAIL-MAKER.

TENTS, AWNINGS AND FLAGS.
No. 23, Praya Central, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, November 1, 1887.

Intimations.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A Regular MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, 20th Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 16th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially invited.

Hongkong, March 12, 1888.

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA.—By Mr. G. TAYLOR. This Article, which has been reprinted from the China Review, contains one of the best Sketches of Formosan Life yet written. A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, \$1.—at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited, Hongkong; also, Mr. N. MALCOLM, Amoy.

Hongkong, March 3, 1888.

LIQUIDATION OF THE 'COMPANIA NAVIERA DE FILIPINAS.'

THE Liquidators of the above Company have decided to pay a FIRST DIVIDEND of 15% to the SHAREHOLDERS or to their legal representatives or successors.

Payment will be made on and after the 8th Instant, on presentation of the Scrip at the Office of the Liquidators, Calle de Cacerenas No. 6.

(Signed) A. ORTIZ, GBO. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, March 12, 1888.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventeenth ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, at Noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Instant, to receive the Report of Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1887.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SAML. J. GOWER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 9, 1888.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Fifth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya, Central, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd Instant, both days inclusive.

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 6, 1888.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SELLING OFF!

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF JAPANESE CURIOS, SILKS, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

By KUHN & Co.
Beg respectfully to intimate that owing to the closure of their Hongkong Street, they have decided to hold previously a 20 DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE, to commence on

Monday, the 12th Instant.

This affords a very favourable opportunity to Art Collectors and wholesale Buyers.

The whole of the SUBSTANTIAL and ELEGANTLY CARVED TEAKWOOD SHOW CASES covered with MAROON SILK, CLASH, PLATE GLASS, MIRROR, PLATE GLASS TOP COFFERS, TABLES, WRITING DESKS, MIRRORS, &c., &c., for immediate disposal and delivery, whole or in parts.

For Particulars apply between the hours of 8 to 10 A.M., to

KUHN & Co.,
opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, March 8, 1888.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (FORMERLY ARTICLED APPRENTICE AND LATER ASSISTANT TO DR. ROBERTS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Roberts.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families. Sole Address
2, DUDDELL STREET, (Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WAREHOUSE AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels DISCHARGING BOMBAY COTTON and COTTON YARN at the Kowloon Wharves will have FREE STORAGE for 14 days from arrival, after which a Rent of 3 CENTS per bale per month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 7, 1887.

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

For Piano. MUSIC. For Violin.

GRAMER'S ETUDES.
Chopin's Etudes, POLONaises and BALLADES.
Mendelssohn's COMPOSITIONS and LIEBKE OHNE WORRE.
Beethoven's QUATUORS for 2 Violins, Alto & Cello, arranged for Piano.
Beethoven's SONATAS.
Bach's FUGUES and FUGUES for Piano.
Field's NOCTURNES.
Jensen's WANDERBILDER.
Holler's COMPOSITIONS.
New Songs, by Post, Molloy, Diehl, Moir, Isidore de Lara, Weillings, etc., etc.
New VALSES, LANCERS, QUADRILLES and POLKAS.
LATEST LONDON SUCCESS—OLD TIMES QUARTET GALOP (vocal obligato), by Crowe, author of See Saw, etc.

Hongkong, March 7, 1888.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
" DEAD FEEL HATS.
Black, Brown, Gray and Fawn Felt Hats. TWEED HATS and CAPS in new shapes.
STRAW and PITH HATS.
SILK UMBRELLAS, from \$5, over 100 to choose from.
WALKING STICKS, a very large assortment.
WATERPROOF COATS, LACQUERS and CHAIR APRONS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SCOTCH MANS.
OVER COATINGS, light and heavy.
OVER COATINGS, Ulster Tweed.

Hongkong, February 21, 1888.

DE JONG'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

THE 'ACME' OF ALL PURE COCOAS, MAKES THE MOST DELICIOUS HOT OR COLD AND ICED COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

DR. HEHNER, the well-known Public Analyst, reports:—A SAMPLE of DE JONG'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA having been submitted to me, I have much pleasure in stating that I found it to be of superior quality and of the highest excellence. It surpasses in delicacy of aroma and richness of taste the best kinds of similar Cocos, which have hitherto been offered to the public.

This Cocoa, taken in cold water and without sugar, is an unfailing remedy for Diarrhoea.

DE JONG'S COCOA is not only the most nutritious article of food, but is easily assimilated by ever so delicate a digestion, and therefore, a great benefit to invalids.

DE JONG'S COCOA may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 22, 1888.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK FROM

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Tiffin at 1 o'clock. DINNER at 7.30.

WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM.

TIFFIN 50 CENTS. DINNER 75 CENTS.

Wines, Spirits and MAIN LIQUORS of the VERY BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Hongkong, April 1, 1887.

Victoria Hotel.

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885.

W. POWELL & Co.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THIS WEEK, OUR FIRST DELIVERIES OF

NEW SPRING DRESS MATERIALS.

Over 500 Pieces to select from, varying in Price from 12 CENTS per Yard. NEW STRAW HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, March 8, 1888.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VORONKOFF'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES. REYNOLDS'S LIGHT AND OTHER COMPASSES. ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS. NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware. Christie & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware. GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY in great variety.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY. A Splendid Collection of the Latest London Patterns, at very moderate prices.

Hongkong, August 28, 1885.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 17th of March, 1888, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, the

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of the late W. H. BREKTON, Esq., comprising—

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, BLACKWOOD, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, BRASS FRIGIDERS and LIONS, LITHOGRAPHS, EMBROIDERIES, CHIPPENDALE MIRRORS, CARPETS, COTTAGE PIANO, by HOLLING & SPURGEON. EXTENSION TEAK DINING TABLE, MINOR BACK SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, DINING, DESK, and BREAKFAST SETS, CRISTAL, GLASS and PLATED WARE, WALL PLATES, PATENT LAMPS, FILTER &c. IRON BEDSTEAD, SPRING MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLES and WASHING STANDS, BED-ROOM SUITE, WARDROBES, CROSETTS of DRAWERS, &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the above will be on view on Friday next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 12, 1888.

RAIL PROGRAMMES FOR SALE.

IN NEW SHAPES AND PATTERNS.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE, 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

January 20, 1888.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$20 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints, \$21 " " 2 "

Dubou Fines & de Gernon & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.

Daxier's Celebrated 'Barley Broe' WHISKY, \$71 per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1884.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)

TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES situated in Caine Road, West end Terrace opposite to Rose Villa.

Apply to

No. 14, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, October 31, 1887.

TO BE LET.

TWO BIG ROOMS with Several Small Ones upon Ground Floor of No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL, suitable for OFFICES or GODOWNS.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, March 6, 1888.

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLIER CHAMBERS.'

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st May.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, February 3, 1888.

TO BE LET.

UNFURNISHED WITH TENNIS COURT.

NO. 5, RICHMOND TERRACE, a FOUR ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms.

NO. 6, RICHMOND TERRACE, a SIX ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms.

A NEW STORY has just been added to the Servants' Quarters of both houses.

Apply to

JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1888.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTE has THIS DAY been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

Notices to Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. Kaitang, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN CO., Ltd., at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1888.

Shipping.

Steamers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship Taisan will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has superior First-class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 13, 1888.

Notices to Consignees.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

THE Company's S.S. Borneo, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN CO., Ltd., at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1888.

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship Thales, Captain Huxford, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 13, 1888.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-CHANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship Yikang, Captain LEASE, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 13, 1888.

FOR PENANG VIA SINGAPORE.

The Departure of the Steamship Pemplos, Captain JOHANSEN, for the above Port is POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1888.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KORE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship Thabet will

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Lessee and Manager, ALLAN HAMILTON.

SATURDAY NEXT,

the 17th March, 1888.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG OF

HAMILTON'S MUSICAL BOUQUET

AND COMEDY COMPANY,

including

the favourite Australian Comedienne,

Miss MAGGIE FORD,

Who have just terminated an uninterrupted

Tour of Thirteen Months in the

Australian Colonies.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely

on the CHARMING COMEDY,

'RUTH'S ROMANCE,'

to be followed by a

GRAND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT.

(For full particulars see To-morrow's Paper.)

Concluding with the COMIC DRAMA in

One Act, entitled

'Nan, The Good for Nothing,'

in which Miss MAGGIE FORD will appear

as NAN, a character who has sustained

upwards of one thousand times.

The Band of the 56th Regiment under the

Conductors of Mr. J. MORAN will

occupy the Orchestra every evening,

by the kind permission of

Colonel ASDEN and

Officers of the Regt.

Doors open at 8.30, Overture at 9 sharp.

Prices of Admission:

Dress Circle and Stalls - - - \$2.00.

Unreserved Seats - - - \$1.00.

Military and Sailors in uniform admitted

Half Price, to Back Seats only.

Reserve Seats can be obtained from

Messrs. KIM & WAH'S, LIMITED, where

the Plan of the Hall can now be seen.

Hongkong, March 15, 1888. 435

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship

Glenlochy, Captain WILKINS, will be

despatched as above TO-

MORROW, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1888. 433

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship

Deer, Captain WILKINS, will be

despatched as above TO-

MORROW, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1888. 431

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Co.'s Steamship

Italian, Captain S. ASHBY, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at

9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 15, 1888. 430

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAM-

BURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to

ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTER-

DAM, LONDON, LIVERPOOL

AND BREMEN.)

The Steamship

Deer, Captain S. ASHBY, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 24th

instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1888. 420

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 14, 1888.

Yankee, British steamer, 814, T. W.

Starling, Shanghai March 11, General.

SIEMSEN & Co.

March 15:

Canton, British steamer, 1,110, J. Brom-

nor, Shanghai March 9, Amoy 13, and

Swatow 14, General. JARDINE, MATHESON &

Co.

Yikang, British steamer, from Wham-

poa.

Kiang Kap, Chinese cruiser, 1,200, Capt.

Ching, Commander Un Tug Tai, from

Swatow.

Gleny, British steamer, 1,411, Webster.

Japan via Shanghai, and Amoy March 13,

Ten and General. JARDINE, MATHESON &

Co.

Teresa, British steamer, 753, Greig, Sai-

gon March 10, Rio and Paddy. Gibb,

Liverpool & Co.

Kunamato Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,020,

Extrom, Japan March 19, 5 p.m., Coal.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Yelco, German steamer, 636, M. Kallan,

Saigon March 10, Rio and Paddy. Gibb,

Scheffels & Co.

Byphara, British steamer, 1,209, Ed-

wards, London and Singapore March 18,

General. Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

March 15:

China, for Haiphong.

Dumbe, for Haiphong.

Clyde, for Europe.

Partick, for Nagasaki and Vancouver.

Yankee, for Whampoa.

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SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Yankee* reports:

Had light variable winds, calm with foggy

weather from port to port.

The British steamer *Canton* reports:

Had moderate winds and thick misty wea-

ther. Passed Chinese "man-of-war, from

Swatow, bound to Canton.

The Chinese cruiser *Kiang Kap* reports:

Came from Swatow, and will land the Ex-

cellency the Admiral Fong in Canton.

The British steamer *Gleny* reports:

From Amoy had light N.E. winds, and

dense fog.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

For AMOY.

Per *Borneo*, at 1.30 p.m., on Friday, the

16th inst.

For BANGKOK.

Per *Butterfield*, at 1.30 p.m., on Friday,

the 16th inst.

For NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Per *Thiel*, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the

16th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.

Per *Khia*, at 11.31 a.m., on Saturday,

the 17th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

Per *Italian*, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday,

the 18th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.

Per *Bisago*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,

the 19th inst.

For STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Per *Tamara*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday,

the 20th inst.

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADE-

LAIDE.

Per *Uttarini*, at 2.30 p.m., on Satur-

day, the 24th inst.

For SINGAPORE.

Per *Hesperia*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,

the 24th inst.

MAILED BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Anadyr*

will be despatched on WEDNESDAY,

the 21st March, with Mails for the

United Kingdom, Europe, and places be-

yond, via Mauritius; to Saigon, Straits

Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,

the Australian Colonies, Pondicherry,

Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius,

Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing

the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing

Mails, &c., by the French Contract

Packet.

Day before departure.

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes.

Post-Office closes, except the

Mail Box, which is always

open out of Office hours.

Day of departure.

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of all printed matter

and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late

Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with

Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 a.m.—When the Post-Office closes

entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted

on board the packet with Late

Fee of 10 cents until time of

departure.

Exchange.

Hongkong, March 15.

PRESENTATION TO HON. H. G. THOMSETT.

The subordinate officers of the Harbour Department presented the Hon. H. G. Thomsett, Harbour Master, with a silver commemorative and an address as a token of esteem and respect, on the occasion of his departure from the Colony. The address was a handsome ornament and bears the inscription: "Presented to the Hon. H. G. Thomsett, R.N., by the subordinate officers of the Harbour Department, Hong Kong, February 1888."

Mr. Thomsett was accompanied by the Misses Thomsett, Commander Ramsey, Mr. M. Thomsett, and Mr. A. G. Goldsmith; and among those present were: Messrs F. Machado, J. L. do S. Alves, A. P. Gutierrez, John Lavery, H. L. Mather and others.

Mr. Machado, who made the presentation, said: "I have been deputed by my colleagues to present to you a farewell address upon your departure. With your permission I will now read the address:—"

To the Hon. HENRY GEORGE THOMSETT, R.N., M.L.C., Harbour Master, &c.

Sir,—We, the undersigned Officers and Employees in the Harbour Department of the Colony of Hong Kong, learning that you are about to retire from the office of Head of that Department, venture to offer you a few words in volition.

It has been your happy fate in life to have served Her Majesty the Queen in both the Militant and Civil Services; in each of these capacities you have for many years worthily performed your duty, but it was to the Department to which we have the honour to belong that you gave the labour of your more experienced years and the benefit of your mature judgment.

For upwards of Twenty-seven years our Department has been under your immediate control and guidance. From the comparatively small beginnings which you found at the date of your assumption of office, you have seen the Port of Hong Kong expand into its present proud magnitude and importance, which place it now in the foremost rank among the shipping centres of the British Dominions.

The extraordinary rise to eminence of Hong Kong, unparalleled in British history, has from the earliest days of its settlement, been dependent upon its shipping interests, native and foreign. That these vast and valuable interests should, during the period of their greatest expansion, have been your special care, will, no doubt, ever remain with you a justly proud reflection and a gratifying memory.

Upon your retirement from the field of labour to which you have devoted so many of your primeval years you will carry this memory with you; but not that alone, for you will likewise bear with you the gratitude of every man interested in the welfare and development of this Colony, and the lasting regard and most sincere wishes of those who have had the privilege of serving the Crown under your auspices.

It afforded us all the highest gratification, when lately your services received recognition in your appointment to a seat on the local Council; and now that you are about to leave your post, we look forward to the receipt by you of some further mark of Her Majesty's gracious favour.

For ourselves, in token of our high esteem, we venture to offer for your acceptance the accompanying piece of Plate of native manufacture, which perhaps, as another token, may serve to remind you of the Far East and the Staff which now regrettably take leave of you.

We bid you "Farewell and God-speed," and with fervent wishes for the long life, good health, and happiness of yourself and those dear to you.

We subscribe ourselves, gratefully and most obediently your servants,

Hong Kong, 12th March, 1888.

(Here follow signatures),

Mr. Machado (continuing). The address is a cordial expression of our esteem regarding yourself. You have always dealt fairly and kindly by us; and it is therefore, impossible after that, working side by side for so many years, we can view your retirement from the service without regret. By the subordinate officers of our department, I have been requested to say your accounts of this course, in offering you so humble a souvenir of the esteem in which we hold you, we know you will more regard the spirit in which it is offered than its intrinsic worth.

In my own name and the name of my colleagues, I wish you bon voyage, and trust that there may be many happy years in store for you in your native land.

Mr. Thomsett, who showed that he was greatly affected by the leave-taking, said: "Gentlemen,—You will readily understand that, with the pleasure of being here to-day to receive the very kind, but I fear far too flattering address, which has been read to me by my old friend Mr. Machado, I must be anxious to it a great deal of pain and regret in parting with officers from whom I have always received much good feeling, zealous assistance, and readiness to perform whatever duties the public service has required of them at all hours of the day or night. It is true, as you say, Gentlemen, I began my career in a small way, in the Colony under somewhat difficult circumstances. I had a very small staff until 1866, when, with additional responsibilities thrown on the Department, an increased and more efficient staff followed; and it gives me much pleasure to find that during all these years we have worked so well together, that there have been but few changes. I take this opportunity of thanking the officers and employees of the Department of every degree, for the valuable services they have so cheerfully rendered to the public through me. The efficiency of a public Department depends on the staff and the good will of its members, and to insure success, the principal and his assistants must work on the same lines, without friction, and have respect for and confidence in each other. It is very satisfactory to me to know that I leave the conduct of the Department in such able hands as Captain Ramsey's, and I feel sure you will give him that support and zealous assistance, which has never failed me. Gentlemen, I shall always take a lively interest in your welfare, and although the remainder of my days will be spent far from you, my thoughts must constantly revert to this beautiful island, which has been my home for thirty years, and to my many friends I leave behind me. In your desire that I may hold you in remembrance, you must kindly ask my acceptance of this handsome piece of plate. I need hardly tell you that it did not require anything so substantial and valuable to keep you in my memory. I accept the gift with the greatest pleasure, and I shall take care that it be handed down as a family heirloom. It will not only serve to remind me of the old office and its worthy workers in it; but my children, most of whom were born here, will share my pleasure in possessing it, and it will help to remind them and their successors, as is evidenced here to-day, that an honest and faithful endeavour to discharge the duties of the office is the only way to meet its reward, in the esteem and respect of those with whom their lot may be cast. Gentlemen, in wishing you good bye, I again thank you for your faithful services

and good kindly feeling, and I wish you and your families prosperity and good health. I leave you with great regret. You will excuse me, if I am not able to say more on the subject."

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NEXT SEASON'S SUBSCRIPTION. GRIFINS. A meeting of the members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club was held at the Hotel, for the purpose of making arrangements as to the purchase of subscription griffins for next season. There were present Hon. J. Bull-Trevor, Major H. J. H. Tripp, Dr. Young, Messrs E. L. Woodin, J. Grant, D. McCulloch, B. Layton, F. Dowell, J. Andrew, J. Gray, R. A. Chubb, J. J. Varcoe, W. G. R. B. E. Smith, L. Mendel and G. D. Belling.

Major Tripp, who was called to the chair, said he had asked the members to meet because he thought they ought to be making arrangements early in the season with regard to subscription griffins. Last year, when he was in Shanghai he saw Mr. Symons about griffins, and it was remarked that the order came rather late for the market and could hardly be got in the time. The best griffins came down in the spring and were very cheap, but by the kind of order they got last year, Mr. Symons had written, to him that the order was down already and the auctioneers going on, and he (Major Tripp) thought it was a question for the members to consider whether they should send somebody up the country to buy a certain number of griffins and ship them down, or leave it in the hands of somebody who would take an interest in it and who would buy them without reference to time at all. He did not think the griffins should be tried at all. They might get Mr. Hough to buy so many griffins and keep them at Shanghai for a time, and then send them down here. In a meeting had therefore been called for the purpose of discussing a plan, because the present system was very unsatisfactory. Last year they had 42 ponies and out of that they had only 12 second ones, in fact he did not think there were even 12.

Mr. Mendel said a great many were spoiled with the yearling.

Major Tripp said they certainly ought not to be spoiled by being merely trotted. If they could not stand trotting they were not worth their salt. They sent up the order that these ponies were to be L.40, and he supposed that by some manner of means they were to be sent to Shanghai, but they never did it in Hong Kong (Langford).

Mr. McCulloch said what took place in Shanghai every year was this. They bought so many hundred ponies, and out of that only comparatively few ponies were turned out. So far as he could see, having considered the question, and having some little experience, he had no objection to him a command and he gave it up.

Mr. Mendel said he would prefer to put the order in the hands of Mr. Hough, as he seemed to take a great interest in it.

Mr. Fraser Smith thought Mr. Symons had done a very good deal in the circumstances.

Mr. Mendel said it was best to send all orders that the ponies were a remarkably good lot when they came down, and every body seemed pleased with his own.

Major Tripp was of opinion that if Mr. Symons got the order again there ought to be a hard and fast rule laid down that they should have nothing but good griffins.

Mr. Fraser Smith then proposed that they should give the commission to Mr. Symons on the same terms as last year, on the understanding that the ponies bought were to be bona fide griffins, not purchased as second hand; time to be L.40, 100, up, and none to be sent here before October, 1888.

This proposal was unanimously adopted, and Major Tripp was authorised to telegraph to Mr. Symons.

On the motion of Major Tripp it was resolved that each individual subscriber should be limited to two griffins.

Mr. Fraser Smith said he would move at next meeting that the subscription griffins should be exempted from forced entries in the Challenge Cup and Championship races.

Major Tripp requested that those who desired to subscribe for griffins should send their names to him before five o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

Chang Chih Tung, Governor General of the Two Kwangs, has sent a memorial to Peking giving the results of the investigations into the condition of the Chinese in the British, Spanish and Dutch colonies, and recommending a proposal for the establishment of a Consulate General at Manila, with a view of affording protection to Chinese subjects. In the course of the memorial he says:—

"At Manila the Chinese community complained bitterly of the wrongs they received at the hands of the Spaniards. They earnestly entreated for the appointment of Consuls to protect them from the wrongs, and the expenses of such an undertaking. The Chinese there number over 5,000, and are carrying on a most thriving business, notwithstanding the great wrongs inflicted on them. Some of them are brutally murdered out of personal hatred and jealousy; others have their dwellings burned and plundered. In all of these cases, the civil and military authorities refuse to investigate the affair, or the most flagrant partiality, and connive at the guilt of the criminals. In addition to these wrongs, the most extortionate taxes are levied on them, in direct violation of treaty stipulations. Their property becoming a prey to robbery, the Chinese were about to address a petition to the Government of Spain, setting forth their grievances and praying for redress. Thereupon the Spaniards united to expel them from the island, and only desisted from carrying out the attempt upon the arrival of the British Commissioner. Under this state of things, the establishment of a Consulate General at Manila is imperative. Additional Consulates or Consular Agencies may be established in other parts of the island, as the Consul-General may deem expedient or necessary."

Upon their arrival in Singapore, the Commissioners went together with Chinese Consul Teo Ping-tung, to call upon the Governor, from whom they received every civility. The Chinese population in this island number 150,000 men, and they are the richest among our merchants. Aside from the government buildings and premises, four-fifths of all real estate in Singapore is held by Chinese, the remaining fifth being owned by Europeans. Every year large numbers of Chinese labourers arrive at or leave the island, and a Registrar-General was appointed to oversee their movements. The files of the Registrar-General, however, are not made known to the Chinese Consul, and no joint supervision over Chinese immigration is exercised. In consequence, many deceptions and irregularities are practised by the labour companies, and the Chinese Consul is powerless to prevent them. What is desirable is that the Chinese Consul be allowed the privilege of investigation, and to have his power for the prevention of irregularities.

At Malacca and Penang, which are near to Singapore, there are large numbers of Chinese pursuing a thriving business. At Penang and Malacca the Chinese labourers, who are principally employed in tin mining, and who number over 100,000 men are quite well protected. Several of the Chinese here have amassed fortunes of millions, and they still retain the costumes of their home country. At Penang, where the Chinese are a most enterprising body of men, it is desirable to appoint a Vice-Consul, who will act in concert with the Consul at Singapore. At Yang Kiang (Kangkon), in British Borneo there are over 30,000 Chinese, who have established among themselves a Kingdom, and many business companies. Rice is the principal natural product here, cow-hides and (precious) stones coming next in importance. A Consulate should be established here, for the maintenance of commercial relations, and for the regulation of frontier matters."

Wherever the Chinese commissioners visited they were received with courtesy by the officials of the various foreign governments. But more especially did the English officials manifest their friendship and goodwill, and they received with gladness our proposition to appoint Chinese Consular representatives to protect our people in their various possessions. They advised our commissioners to have this measure carried out with promptitude, in order that unfair treatment of our people may be prevented. The Spanish and Dutch authorities likewise could not refuse our request to have our consular representatives appointed to their colonies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RACE FOR THE DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP.—THE PROTEST AND DECISION.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hong Kong, 14th March, 1888.

Sir,—It is an act of faith in the course of every true sportsman that the decision of an umpire shall in all cases be regarded as final; and after the publication of the result of the enquiry which has been held by Messrs Burns, Tripp, and Woodin into the race for the above cup, I am not surprised that, in sporting circles, there is a wide-spread feeling of regret that the decision of an umpire should be so final. The race was a competent Judge was departed from, or rather overlooked, when arrangements were being made for the last annual race for this much-coveted prize. Had some sportsman, fully conversant with modern yachting rules, been in charge of the race, Mr. Beart would never have been put to the necessity of publicly lodging a protest against Mr. Forbes holding the Cup. In taking the steps he did the owner of the *Naomi* was discharging a duty from which no sportsman should ever shrink—a duty which a competitor in a race owes as much to the public generally as he does to himself individually.

The referees in the dispute now under notice cannot be regarded as umpires in the true acceptance of the word: I do not therefore hesitate to criticize their decision on the objection raised by Mr. Beart.

On the 11th of January last you published in your columns a report of the race on a which has passed between Mr. Forbes and Mr. Beart, the respective owners of the *Naomi* and *Kathleen*, and the public—although not generally approving of the method proposed by the latter gentleman of deciding the case—naturally expected that the referees would soon be able to come to a satisfactory conclusion on a point which could easily have been settled in a few hours. After a lapse of two months the three experts arrive at the conclusion that the *Naomi* was the winner. Special mention should be made here of the statement made by Mr. Beart, given by the referees which they have arrived at this conclusion, nor do they quote any extracts from Yachting Regulations in support of their contention.

The facts of the case are no doubt fresh in the minds of your readers. On Jan. 9th Mr. Beart wrote to Mr. Forbes, informing him of a report of the race, and that on the preceding Saturday night, during the race for the Douglas Challenge Cup, a launch had conducted or directed the *Naomi* round the White Rock. Mr. Forbes, in furnishing an explanation of the occurrence, admitted having asked the launch to pick up the *Naomi* for the *Naomi*, but added that the launch and the *Naomi* made out the small islands to the Eastward, had altered her course for the Rock before any signal was made to her by the launch. In other words, Mr. Forbes contended that the *Naomi* did not receive assistance from the launch. In another paragraph however Mr. Forbes stated—and now quote his exact words—"that we did not take an unfair advantage of the race, as at the time I speak of we were close to the Rock, and could have found it in a minute or two without the assistance of the launch." The italics are mine. If this is not an admission that the *Naomi* did receive assistance from the launch, I can only say that I do not understand English.

A *prima facie* case against the *Naomi* holding the Cup was undoubtedly made out on Mr. Forbes own showing; and if further evidence was needed to justify Mr. Beart taking the steps he did, it would be found in the third paragraph of Mr. Forbes' letter of the same date, in which he states that "the launch was on board did not tell you that we ordered the launch to remain at the White Rock, so as to show the other yachts where it was"—a statement which implies that all the competing yachts might have had the same aid as the *Naomi* had received. There can be no doubt that the *Naomi* did not receive assistance from the launch was asked to furnish, and the fact that those in charge of the launch were ordered to remain for the benefit of the other yachts proves this conclusively, but it does not in any way lessen the penalty attached to the error of judgment committed by the *Naomi*. The long and unnecessary delay in coming to a decision, coupled with the opinion expressed by the judges that "the Cup had been fairly won" points to two conclusions:—1. that the referees had overlooked the expressed wish of Mr. Beart that the matter should be treated in a true sportsmanlike way; and 2. that Messrs Burns, Tripp, and Woodin had *reluctantly* considered a protest, the necessary outcome of which, in the mind of yachting men, would be the disqualification of the *Naomi*.

It has been urged in some quarters that the act of the owner of the *Naomi*, which is the cause of the dispute, was after all only an error of judgment, and that the *Kathleen* was never in a position to win the former yacht received the aid admitted by Mr. Forbes; but the following extracts from the rules of the Yacht Racing Association effectively meet this argument:—

"It is not a sufficient excuse to say that a breach of a rule was an error of judgment, carelessness, or ignorance; the rule is a rule, and it is the duty of the competitor to know it, and to obey it. A protest should not be dismissed for the mere reason that it has had no effect on the facts of a race. In the majority of cases it is impossible to say how far a breach of the rules has influenced a result."

In fact, these facts I cannot but regard the decision of the referees as a

highly unsatisfactory one. Mr. Forbes is perhaps the oldest and most experienced sportsman in the waters; and I think that as the matter now stands, he will hesitate to hold the Cup which it has been his aim for several years to win. The public would regard it as the act of a sportsman if he ultimately decided to declare it open for competition at the next racing season.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SEA-SERPENT.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)

Thursday, March 15.

YU TSE WAN v. GARRETS AND BROTHER. The hearing of this case was resumed to-day. The Attorney General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley) and Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, instructed by Messrs Watson and Deacon for the defendant.

The Attorney General said he wished to re-examine the plaintiff with reference to the two account books produced and the paper found in the pages of one of them. His Lordship reminded the jury of the evidence which had already been given by the plaintiff on this subject. The books had been handed to Messrs Patau's comptroller. The defendant had expressed dissatisfaction that no details as to the balance for the previous year were shown in them. There was a discrepancy between the two statements which would require to be explained. In one of the books the plaintiff's clerk a slip of paper which was a complete transcript of the statement in one of the books handed over to the comptroller. The suggestion was that this paper had been drawn up for the purpose of making up the book. On the question being put to the plaintiff if he owned the paper in his own handwriting and that it was the document from which he made up the book. The question was how was he to explain the difference between the two statements.

Yu Tse Wan, the plaintiff, re-examined by the Attorney General, said:—I saw the book marked 'G. 5' which was one of the books handed over on the night of the fire. I saw the paper marked '2 A', which was found in the pages of the book. The book is one of the Man Yuen Tong books. The statement of the goods at the commencement of the year includes all the goods in the Man Yuen Tong. The paper found in the book was a transcript of the statement in one of the books handed over to the comptroller. The suggestion was that this paper had been drawn up for the purpose of making up the book. On the question being put to the plaintiff if he owned the paper in his own handwriting and that it was the document from which he made up the book. The question was how was he to explain the difference between the two statements.

Yu Tse Wan, the plaintiff, re-examined by the Attorney General, said:—I saw the book marked 'G. 5' which was one of the books handed over on the night of the fire. I saw the paper marked '2 A', which was found in the pages of the book. The book is one of the Man Yuen Tong books. The statement of the goods at the commencement of the year includes all the goods in the Man Yuen Tong. The paper found in the book was a transcript of the statement in one of the books handed over to the comptroller. The suggestion was that this paper had been drawn up for the purpose of making up the book. On the question being put to the plaintiff if he owned the paper in his own handwriting and that it was the document from which he made up the book. The question was how was he to explain the difference between the two statements.

The Luk-kut Yung Tsz have no share in these goods. The other statement does include the goods of the Luk-kut Yung Tsz. There were goods to the amount of £11,937 odd came to the Luk-kut Yung Tsz at the close of the Chinese year. I see item in book 4, which was the statement of the goods of the Luk-kut Yung Tsz at the close of the Chinese year. In the paper showing the assets of the firm the sum £14,000 includes the machinery used in the manufacture of ginseeng. In 'A 2' everything in the shop is included, while the £14,000 in book 4 only relates to the goods and ends added during the year. I had an interview with Mr. Patau's comptroller on the day after the fire. The statement that I said the quantity of tea I had then was as small as not to be worth claiming. I received a consignment of tea, I think here, from Mr. Patau's comptroller. I saw the tea in boxes and bales and amounted in all to 35 piculs. On the day of the fire that tea was in the shop.

By the Court. The two books I saw were one of the Luk-kut Yung Tsz and the other was a memorandum of the Man Yuen Tong. The tea books were not in the pillow-box. They were all in the first floor and were burned. In the £14,000 sum no tea was included. In the tea in the Pung Yu Tai accounts which were registered separately. Lo Ngok came to my place on the 8th March, and said that the country and the country of work, I said, had so many people who I could give him no work. He was not staying in my place during my absence. The statement that I employed him to set fire to my place is nonsense. He is a bad man. I did not send him to buy oil. His statement about setting fire to the premises is nonsense. It was some time between six and nine that the fire occurred. I had not been up in my own room since dinner time, between five and six o'clock. I came down between six and seven. I am quite sure of it. There was no one with me. There were a number of employees in the place at the time. I swear that I was downstairs more than an hour before the fire took place. The boy who lit the lamps was the cook's assistant. The only kerosene I had in stock for the lamps was downstairs next to the kitchen. The tea was on the first and second floors. I got the account from the people from whom I purchased the tea. A man who bought tea for us brought the accounts. I have them in a book in my house. Wang Ching Lou Lin Pong called on me on the 29th March and had some conversation. The two came about 10 o'clock. Wong Chuk Lung gave his name as Wong Chuk Shang and said he was a clerk in Messrs Watson and Deacon's. He said several people wanted to get money, and he said the money was in a box and he knew about your place. We have prepared evidence and instructed him in it. He said he had instructed Tai Ngok to say I had set fire to the place myself. I said 'Why are you so falsely accusing me?' He said 'Oh it is only that some people are wanting money.' He said 'If you have got some money you can redeem the box of clothing and the pillow-box which Lau Ngok snatched away from the fire. He has opened your box and has seen all that is inside. You have some account books there, and the clothing is worth money.' They came again at ten o'clock on the following night. I sent him to the police to have the box of clothing and the pillow-box which Lau Ngok snatched away from the fire. I saw them come, but I kept myself concealed. I was troubled about the fire and they frightened me so that I was ill. I thought the box of clothing had been destroyed by the fire.

Tong Lai Chin said:—I am assistant comptroller of the Luk-kut Yung Tsz. There are three books. They are all active partners. The first book is the first book of 1886. I and my uncle, who is also a partner, went to Wladivostok in March to purchase ginseeng. I kept the books at Wladivostok. The book produced contains entries of the purchases of ginseeng made by me. We brought it down to Hong Kong and handed it over to the Man Yuen Tong.

By Mr. Ackroyd.—We went from Wladivostok to Nagasaki and took the goods with us. I was very unwell and we stayed in Nagasaki for about two months. During that time the ginseeng was stored there. On coming to Hong Kong the goods were handed over to the Man Yuen Tong plaintiff's agent, and the goods were then considered as plaintiff's.

At this stage the case was adjourned till to-morrow at ten.

SEA-SERPENT.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the general managers on Friday, 23rd March, 1888:—

We have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1887, and showing a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of £21,018.68. It is proposed to deal with this amount as follows, viz:—

To place to Reserve Fund £10,000.00
To write off Buys and Moorings 500.00
To pay a dividend of 6 per cent. 10,500.00

£21,000.00
leaving a balance of £18.68 to be carried forward to next account.

S. S. Emerald, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, was sold in August last.

In accordance with resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 21st September, the capital of the Company was reduced to £175,000.

Consulting Committee.—Messrs F. S. Deacon, C. P. Chater and J. S. Dees having retired it will be necessary to elect a fresh Committee, and shareholders are invited to nominate gentlemen for this purpose.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs F. Henderson (adding for Mr. Thos. Arnold) and J. H. Cox, Messrs Arnold and Cox are recommended for re-election.

Russell & Co. General Managers.

Hong Kong, 10th March, 1888.

By Mr. Ackroyd.—We went from Wladivostok to Nagasaki and took the goods with us. I was very unwell and we stayed in Nagasaki for about two months. During that time the ginseeng was stored there. On coming to Hong Kong the goods were handed over to the Man Yuen Tong plaintiff's agent, and the goods were then considered as plaintiff's.

At this stage the case was adjourned till to-morrow at ten.

SEA-SERPENT.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)

Thursday, March 15.

YU TSE WAN v. GARRETS AND BROTHER. The hearing of this case was resumed to-day. The Attorney General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley) and Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, instructed by Messrs Watson and Deacon for the defendant.

The Attorney General said he wished to re-examine the plaintiff with reference to the two account books produced and the paper found in the pages of one of them. His Lordship reminded the jury of the evidence which had already been given by the plaintiff on this subject. The books had been handed to Messrs Patau's comptroller. The defendant had expressed dissatisfaction that no details as to the balance for the previous year were shown in them. There was a discrepancy between the two statements which would require to be explained. In one of the books the plaintiff's clerk a slip of paper which was a complete transcript of the statement in one of the books handed over to the comptroller. The suggestion was that this paper had been drawn up for the purpose of making up the book. On the question being put to the plaintiff if he owned the paper in his own handwriting and that it was the document from which he made up the book. The question was how was he to explain the difference between the two statements.

Yu Tse Wan, the plaintiff, re-examined by the Attorney General, said:—I saw the book marked 'G. 5' which was one of the books handed over on the night of the fire. I saw the paper marked '2 A', which was found in the pages of the book. The book is one of the Man Yuen Tong books. The statement of the goods at the commencement of the year includes all the goods in the Man Yuen Tong. The paper found in the book was a transcript of the statement in one of the books handed over to the comptroller. The suggestion was that this paper had been drawn up for the purpose of making up the book. On the question being put to the plaintiff if he owned the paper in his own handwriting and that it was the document from which he made up the book. The question was how was he to explain the difference between the two statements.

The Luk-kut Yung Tsz have no share in these goods. The other statement does include the goods of the Luk-kut Yung Tsz. There were goods to the amount of £11,937 odd came to the Luk-kut Yung Tsz at the close of the Chinese year. I see item in book 4, which was the statement of the goods of the Luk-kut Yung Tsz at the close of the Chinese year. In the paper showing the assets of the firm the sum £14,000 includes the machinery used in the manufacture of ginseeng. In 'A 2' everything in the shop is included, while the £14,000 in book 4 only relates to the goods and ends added during the year. I had an interview with Mr. Patau's comptroller on the day after the fire. The statement that I said the quantity of tea I had then was as small as not to be worth claiming. I received a consignment of tea, I think here, from Mr. Patau's comptroller. I saw the tea in boxes and bales and amounted in all to 35 piculs. On the day of the fire that tea was in the shop.

By the Court. The two books I saw were one of the Luk-kut Yung Tsz and the other was a memorandum of the Man Yuen Tong. The tea books were not in the pillow-box. They were all in the first floor and were burned. In the £14,000 sum no tea was included. In the tea in the Pung Yu Tai accounts which were registered separately. Lo Ngok came to my place on the 8th March, and said that the country and the country of work, I said, had so many people who I could give him no work. He was not staying in my place during my absence. The statement that I employed him to set fire to my place is nonsense. He is a bad man. I did not send him to buy oil. His statement about setting fire to the premises is nonsense. It was some time between six and nine that the fire occurred. I had not been up in my own room since dinner time, between five and six o'clock. I came down between six and seven. I am quite sure of it. There was no one with me. There were a number of employees in the place at the time. I swear that I was downstairs more than an hour before the fire took place. The boy who lit the lamps was the cook's assistant. The only kerosene I had in stock for the lamps was downstairs next to the kitchen. The tea was on the first and second floors. I got the account from the people from whom I purchased the tea. A man who bought tea for us brought the accounts. I have them in a book in my house. Wang Ching Lou Lin Pong called on me on the 29th March and had some conversation. The two came about 10 o'clock. Wong Chuk Lung gave his name as Wong Chuk Shang and said he was a clerk in Messrs Watson and Deacon's. He said several people wanted to get money, and he said the money was in a box and he knew about your place. We have prepared evidence and instructed him in it. He said he had instructed Tai Ngok to say I had set fire to the place myself. I said 'Why are you so falsely accusing me?' He said 'Oh it is only that some people are wanting money.' He said 'If you have got some money you can redeem the box of clothing and the pillow-box which Lau Ngok snatched away from the fire. He has opened your box and has seen all that is inside. You have some account books there, and the clothing is worth money.' They came again at ten o'clock on the following night. I sent him to the police to have the box of clothing and the pillow-box which Lau Ngok snatched away from the fire. I saw them come, but I kept myself concealed. I was troubled about the fire and they frightened me so that I was ill. I thought the box of clothing had been destroyed by the fire.

Tong Lai Chin said:—I am assistant comptroller of the Luk-kut Yung Tsz. There are three books. They are all active partners. The first book is the first book of 1886. I and my uncle, who is also a partner, went to Wladivostok in March to purchase ginseeng. I kept the books at Wladivostok. The book produced contains entries of the purchases of ginseeng made by me. We brought it down to Hong Kong and handed it over to the Man Yuen Tong.

By Mr. Ackroyd.—We went from Wladivostok to Nagasaki and took the goods with us. I was very unwell and we stayed in Nagasaki for about two months. During that time the ginseeng was stored there. On coming to Hong Kong the goods were handed over to the Man Yuen Tong plaintiff's agent, and the goods were then considered as plaintiff's.

At this stage the case was adjourned till to-morrow at ten.

SEA-SERPENT.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the general managers on Friday, 23rd March, 1888:—

We have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1887, and showing a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of £21,018.68. It is proposed to deal with this amount as follows, viz:—

